



VOLUME 31.]

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1820.

[NUMBER 1581.]

FOR LONDON
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY,

THE
HONORABLE E. I. Co's. Extra Ship
Brothers,
Ralph Stamp Commander
BUILT ON SIR R. SEPPING'S PLAN.

HAS very Superior Accommodations
for Passengers. For Passage ap-
ply to the Commander on board, or at
Majee Bomanjee's Office, where a
plan of the Accommodations may be
seen.

B.—This Ship carries a Surgeon.
Bombay, 23d August 1820.

FOR LONDON,

For Passengers only,

THE H. C. EXTRA SHIP

CAMDEN,

JAMES JOHNSTON,
COMMANDER.

HAS very superior accommodation
for Passengers. Apply to the com-
mander at the Office, of Wm. Milburn
Esq. where a plan of the accommodations
may be seen.

Bombay, 6th September 1820.

For the Persian Gulf.
THE FAST SAILING SHIP
Cornwall,

WM. RICHARDSON, Master.

FOR

Freight or Passengers.

WANTING a few Light Goods to
fill up, having her tonnage near-
ly engaged and will sail certainly in all
this Month, for Muscat, Bushire and
other Ports in the Gulf.

For particulars enquire of Toolsidass
Mannikjee & Co. at their Office.

Advertisement.

In the Goods of MAHOMED EBRAIM BIN
SHAIK ABDULLA CUDDOJEE, of Bom-
bay Mahomedan, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made
to the Hon'ble the Court of the Re-
venue, that Letters of Administration in
the said Goods, may be granted to Ah-
med bin Mahomed Ebraim Cuddojee,
dearest Son of the said deceased. All
Persons interested therein are hereby ap-
prised thereof.

GRANT.
PROCTOR.

Bombay, Sept. 19, 1820.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,
WILL CONTINUE THE

Sale

OF ARTICLES

On FRIDAY next, the 22d Instant.

(As Advertised in the last Courier.)

AND

ON TUESDAY NEXT, THE 26th INSTANT,

WILL SELL THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

Fifty Two Volumes, from 1758 to 1809.

The property of a Gentleman deceased

Apollo House, Sept. 20.

A CARD.

MR. ANDERSON respectfully
begs leave to acquaint the Public,
that he intends to fit out an apartment as
a reading room to be supplied with all the
Various Monthly Periodical Publications.
—Asiatic Journal or Monthly Register
for British India—Philosophical Journal,
exhibiting a View of the Progress of Dis-
covery, Practical Mechanic's, Geography,
Navigation, Statistics and the fine and
useful Arts, Latest Edinburgh Medical,
and Surgical Journal, of the latest Impor-
tant Discoveries in Medicine Surgery and
Pharmacy, Ackerman's Repository of Arts,
The Journal of Arts and Science. The Li-
terary Panorama, Edinburgh Review,
Quarterly Review, New Monthly Journal,
Monthly Magazine, —The Ladies Mu-
seum, La Belle Assemblee, Navy and Ar-
my List,—Blackwood's Edinburgh Ma-
gazine, Pamphleteer &c. &c. to which
will be regularly added, at the earliest Mo-
ment, two of the Europe Papers, The
Times and the British Freeholder, The
Calcutta Journal, The Madras Govern-
ment Gazette, and the Bombay Papers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

CLASS 1ST.

Each Subscriber to pay 6 Rupees per
month, payable in advance, which entitles
him to take a Copy of the Magazines in the
Country—as two sets will be sent out to
India.

CLASS 2ND.

Subscribers paying 4 Rupees per month
are allowed to peruse the Books and Papers,
but are not entitled to take them away from
the Room.—

Mr. Anderson will in addition to the
former be regularly supplied with the En-
glish Price Currents as well as those of the
Bengal, Madras, and other settlements,
which cannot fail to prove useful to persons
trading to and from this port.

Mr. Anderson most respectfully assures
those Ladies and Gentlemen who may ho-
nor him with their names as subscribers,
that the utmost attention shall be paid to
their wishes, and he trusts that by the ar-
rangements he has adopted for an immedi-
ate and abundant supply of all the new and
interesting Magazines and Journals, he
shall afford them more than ordinary Am-
usement.

Bombay, 2d August 1820.

For Private Sale,

A Second size Billiard Table made by
Seddon & Sons, London, in com-
plete order with Balls, Cues, &c. &c.
Price 350 Rupees. Enquire at the Ga-
zette Office.

Bombay, September 20.

Education Society.

THE Subscribers are respectfully in-
formed that Mr. JOHN MOR-
GAN is appointed, for the present, Col-
lector of the Society in the room of the
late Mr. T. COOPER, deceased; and it
is requested that all Subscriptions and
other Monies due to the Society may be
paid to Mr. MORGAN, who is autho-
rized to give the necessary receipts.

HENRY DAVIES,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
14th Sept. 1820.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers
of Attorney, Wills, Interest and
Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insur-
ance, Articles of Agreement between
Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading,
Boat Notes, &c. &c.

NEW TONTINE.

MR. J. B. INGLIS, in consequence
of the very extensive patronage
which has been bestowed on the First,
Second, and Third Tontines, established
by him, is induced to submit to the con-
sideration of his Friends and the Public
in general, the Regulations of a Fourth
Tontine which will be established by
him in Calcutta, on the first day of July
next, under the management of the fol-
lowing Directors, viz.

JOHN PALMER,

GEORGE CRUTTENDEN,

JAMES YOUNG,

JOSEPH BARRETTO, SEN.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON,

JOHN SMALL,

THOMAS HUTTON,

JOHN HUNTER, AND.

RODERICK ROBERTSON, Esqrs.

and to be called the Bengal Equitable
Tontine Society, for the Term of Fif-
teen Years, and which with the view of
meeting the wishes of Subscribers in ge-
neral, will be divided into Five distinct
Classes, for the benefit of the Survivors
of each respective class, at the different
periods of Three, Six, Twelve, and
Fifteen Years.

MR. INGLIS embraces the present
opportunity of stating that the Funds
of the First Tontine established by him
on the first day of July 1815, for seven
years now amount to upwards of Six
Lacks and a Half of Rupees, and are
increasing quarterly about Thirty Two
Thousand Rupees; and that the Funds
of the Second and Third Tontine So-
cieties are also proportionably accumu-
lating.

Subscribers can be immediately ad-
mitted into this Society, and may either
pay the amount of their Subscriptions
in Cash, or give unexceptionable Drafts
payable in Calcutta, on or before the
30th day of June 1821, bearing interest
at the rate of ten per cent. per annum
from the 1st day of July 1820.

MR. INGLIS also embraces this op-
portunity of informing the Public, that
Certificates of Admission into any of
the former Tontines may be had on ap-
plication to him, and that the payments
to be made on each for admission on the
first day of July next, will be Twenty-
one Quarterly Subscriptions in the
First, Twelve in the Second and Five
in the Third. The First Tontine will
close on the 30th day of June 1822;
the Second on the 30th day of Sep-
tember 1822; and the Third on the 20th
day of June, 1824.

JOHN BETHUNE INGLIS.

Calcutta 20th June, 1820.

Rules and Regulations.

OF THE
BENGAL EQUITABLE
Tontine Society.

INSTITUTED IN CALCUTTA.
ON THE FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1820.

And divided into Five distinct Classes for
the benefit of the Survivors of each
respective Class, at the different
periods of Three, Six, Nine,
Twelve, and Fifteen
Years.

Art. 1st.—That the five classes in this
Society be thus distinguished, viz.

First Class A. for Three years.

Second Class B. for Six years.

Third Class C. for Nine years.

Fourth Class D. for Twelve years.

Fifth Class E. for Fifteen years.

Art. 2nd.—That any Person or Per-
sons may become Subscriber or Subscri-
bers for any number of shares, half or
quarter shares in any class in this Socie-
ty, either on his or their own life or lives,
or on the life or lives of any other Per-
son or Persons of any age.

Art. 3rd.—That all applications for
admission into this Society be made in

writing to the Secretary, and that such
applications do specify on whose life or
lives the share or shares may be requi-
red, as also to state in which class he or
they are desirous of becoming a Subscri-
ber or Subscribers.

Art. 4th.—That the sum required to
be paid for admission into this Society
on or before 1st day of July 1820, shall
be, by one final payment of Sicca Rupees
One Thousand for a whole share, Five
Hundred Sicca Rupees for a half share,
or Two Hundred and Fifty Sicca Rupees
for a quarter share, and that all Sub-
scribers admitted after that period do
pay interest in addition, on each respec-
tive share at the rate of ten per cent.
per annum, and also a proportionate ad-
ditional premium in the event of any life
or lives having previously lapsed in the
class to which he or they may be desir-
ous of subscribing.

Art. 5th.—That any Persons becom-
ing a Subscriber or Subscribers in this
Society on the life or lives of any Person
or Persons resident in Europe, or
elsewhere out of Calcutta, on furnishing
satisfactory proof by affidavit or other-
wise, within twelve months from the
period of his or their becoming such
Subscriber or Subscribers, of the pre-
vious lapse or lapses of such Persons or
Persons on whose life or lives such share
or shares may have been taken by him
or them, shall be at liberty to subscribe
for a similar number of shares on the
life or lives of any other Person or
Persons he or they may nominate, either
in the same class, or in any of the other
classes, according to the actual value of
a share in such class at the period of
subscribing.

Art. 6th.—That so soon as may be
found practicable after the 30th day of
June 1823, the accounts of Class A.
shall be made up with all interest accru-
ed due thereon, and the surviving Sub-
scriber or Subscribers in that class who
can furnish satisfactory proof, by affida-
vit or otherwise as may be required, of
the existence on the 30th day of June
1823, at midnight, of the Person or
Persons on whose life or lives his or
their share or shares may have been
held, shall be entitled to receive his or
their respective dividend or dividends
forthwith, or be permitted to subscribe
for any number of shares in any of
the other classes, and on any life or lives
the value of share in such class, at the
period of his or their subscribing.

Art. 7th.—That as early as practi-
cable after the 30th day of June 1826,
accounts of class B. shall be made up
with all interest accrued due thereon,
and the surviving Subscriber or Subscri-
bers in that class, who can furnish satis-
factory proof as aforesaid of the existence
on the 30th day of June 1826, at mid-
night, of the Person or Persons on whose
life or lives he or they may have held his
or their share or shares, shall also be en-
titled to receive his or their respective
dividend or dividends, or be permitted
to subscribe for any number of shares in
either of the other classes and on any
life or lives, at the value of a share in
such class at the time of subscribing.

Art. 8th.—That in like manner the
accounts of Class C. shall be made up,
with all interest accrued due thereon,
and the surviving Subscriber or Subscri-
bers in that class, who can furnish satis-
factory proof as aforesaid, of the
existence on the 30th day of June 1829,
at midnight, of the Person or Persons on
whose life or lives, he or they may have
held his or their share or shares, shall
also be entitled either to receive his or
their respective dividend or dividends, or
be permitted to subscribe for any num-
ber of shares in either of the other clas-
ses, and on any life or lives at the value
of a share in such class at the period of
subscribing.

Art. 9th.—That in like manner the ac-
counts of Class D. shall be made up,
with all interest accrued due thereon,
and the surviving Subscriber or Subscri-

on 28 June, 2017

no arming, training, drillings; swords would be beaten into plough-shares and pikes into pruning hooks; musket-barrels into gas-pipes, and cannon into steam-pipes, &c. 5. The borough-monger's trade would be abolished. No giving 100,000*l.* for a few old pig-cotes, called a borough—no bribes no voters or members; no placemen, pensioners sinecurists, &c. 6. The King trade will be greatly affected. No parliament; no king but one, "and his name shall be one in all the earth."

I observed, that this doctrine had been preached 600 years ago, by Enoch before, and by prophets after, the Flood, by the apostles of Jesus in the Roman Empire; and ever since by all the true Ministers of Christ. Alas! what corruption, what wickedness has taken place, notwithstanding this divine maxim. I had no doubt but large salaries would be paid to Ministers for teaching their flocks; that judges, counsellors, and attorneys, would be employed for a long time before this principle would be acted upon. That military would be kept up; that many bloody battles would be fought; many persons incarcerated; many blockheads crowned, and many crowned heads cut off, before this great principle was acted upon. I preached this, gentlemen, and you will, I suppose, convict me; but I call not only earth, but heaven to witness, that I am incapable of uttering the language so foully and so calumniously imputed to me by that witness you have seen, and who, you must know, is unfit to give evidence in any case. I am a preacher of the Gospel, but am I to compose all my sermons of texts of Scripture? Did any one ever hear such a sermon? Look to the preacher of the Established Church; do not they introduce politics? You, perhaps, have heard many sermons; you have heard political doctrines freely urged, and loyalty to the Crown recommended; then, if introducing politics into religious discourses be criminal in me, it is so in them also. As a preacher, it is natural that I should wish to see the days of the millennium. I would say, I will say, with the apostle

"Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly." It is for you to say, Gentlemen, whether we have or have not a right, as public speakers, to express our sentiments. If we have a right, are we to be silenced, to deprive your fellow-creatures for yourselves, and in that judgment you are to be guided, not by interest, but by principle. You are judging a case between your King and your defendant—between religion and the defendant; and you are to say whether that defendant was entitled to speak as he tells you he has done. I find it in a book in my hand, that Solon, the legislator of Athens, enacted a law, making it a capital offence for any man to stand neuter when party ran high in the State. The writer says, he admires the principle on which this law was enacted. He says that, when party ran high, it was the duty of every man to act with firmness and consistency. For my part, whether in prison or out of prison, I shall always advocate the cause of reform. No matter whether it please or displease men in robes or in high authority. Mr. Harrison proceeded to read extracts from the work he held in his hand, in which the author pointed out the lamentable effects which would be produced by a perseverance in a system of coercion and misgovernment. He was proceeding to read, when

Judge Marshall said he was reading an attack on the Government and the established religion of the country. It might do much harm, but could not serve him in his defence.

The defendant then continued to address the Jury upwards of one hour and a half.

The learned Judge summed up the evidence, commenting occasionally on the leading features of it. He said it was a case peculiarly for the consideration of the Jury, as the witnesses brought forward on the behalf of the defendant had completely sworn in the teeth of the witnesses for the prosecution.

After about ten minutes' deliberation, the Jury returned a verdict of—*Guilty*.

The Chief-Justice proceeded immediately to pass sentence on the defendant. He had been convicted on two indictments for uttering seditious expressions, tending to bring into hatred and contempt the government of the country. The facts of the case were so well known, and so clearly stated in the evidence, that he did not think it necessary to make any comments on the nature of the offence. The sentence of the Court was, that for the second indictment on which he had been convicted he should be imprisoned twelve calendar months in the

common gaol. For the third indictment, he should also be imprisoned for twelve calendar months, commencing from the expiration of first term: and that at the termination of his imprisonment he should find two sureties for his good behaviour for two years, in 100*l.* each, and himself in 200*l.*, and be further imprisoned till such security be found.

The defendant bowed to the Court, and was immediately taken into the custody of the keeper of the county gaol, Mr. Hudson.

For the first indictment, conjointly with Sir Charles Wolseley, judgment will be pronounced in the King's Bench next term.

The Times April, 21.

Selections. THE GRIFFIN. FROM THE + + + + REVIEW. Published at London by RICHARD PATERSON, & Co. 26 Long Lane, THIRD EDITION, with Plates. CANTO 3RD.

We now proceed to the third portion of the work or as the author says.

(1)
Here they commence, Canto third, I wonder
If I am capable of getting thro' it?
I think 'twere wise to yield, that is knock under
I think I'd better not attempt to do it
I think I certainly shall make some blunder
I think I then as certainly shall rue it.
Thus is my mind with dire forebodings fraught
By such profound profundity of thought.

(2)
And as a boy who shivering on the brink
Of some clear stream, his hesitation chides,
Yet fearful of the chill he seems to shrink
Then screwing up his courage claps his sides
And dashes headlong in, so I seize pen and ink,
With desperate zeal that every fear derides
And plunging into the full tide of song
I and the Griffin once more float along.

After a short residence in the family of which he forms a portion, the Griffins habits seem to have varied and his disposition to have become abstracted, gloomy and discontented, evincing much mental disquietude, much restlessness of body and great depression of spirits. We are in the dark about the cause of this for several pages, until the author flashes conviction of his predicament upon us in a blunt and *outré* manner. We terms of praise, and little suspected that the God of the unerring Bow had been wreaking his blind Vengeance on the heart of our hero but so it proves.—His first acknowledgment of Love to the object of his affections (who by the bye is a married woman) is thus described at least as far as we dare give it.

(15)
The storm had rolled away the stars were out
And in the vaulted blue the Moon was shining
When Darcie after wandering about
In pensive restlessness, was just reclining
Upon an Ottoman, his mind devout
Touched by the heavenly hour, to muse inclining
On nature's works when as the fit came o'er him
Lo! Nature's masterpiece stood full before him.

(16)
The rose of England bloomed upon her cheek
Her hair was the black bright eye of the Gazelle
Her hair in self-curled ringlets, dark and sleek
Rivaled the raven's glossy plume—a spell
Lingered on every look so mild so meek,
Yet with a mind that knew its power well,
Yet wakened all her words, life in her actions,
To give the sum total of her attractions.

(17)
Upon her high majestic brow sat truth,
Unsuited honor placed his marble throne there
Her smile was innocence—Our Griffin youth,
Felt the deep witchery, and thought alone there
Virtue's pure shrine was fixed, and that in sooth,
The magic lamp of love—eternal shone there—
And Marion's form he vowed, his Fate should be
Her heart the idol—he the Devotee!

(18)
There was a narrow window close beside,
The Ottoman on which the Griffin lay,
To this he turn'd—his burning brow to hide,
And Marion's footsteps hastened the same way,
Her white warm hand touched his forehead
Of passion flushed his cheek—then giving way
He wept!! She whisp'ring while her own tears fell
Tell, tell me why is this—dear Darcie tell—

(19)
Yes! sweetest Lady—I must own, but this
Is folly—that this trembling heart of mine
In secret long hath panted for the bliss,
Oht—Loyliast Lady—can you not divine?
No—no—indeed!—Lady—for one, one kiss!
One kiss, she sighed!—their quivering lips incline,
And meet—the lamp had vanished—so without it,
I think I'd better say no more about it.

(24)
I wonder much how Women first was made,
Whether poor Adam's rib was her foundation,
Or whether as I've often heard it said,
She sprung from a less decent situation!

At least *this much* is Gospel; I'm afraid—
Man was a Monkey at his first creation,
With self-same features, reservoirs and ventages—
And all that human-animal's appendages.

(25)
Yes! Man was like a Monkey first produced,
(No pleasant sort of fashion to be born in)
Sporting a fine long tail with which he used,
To play, curling it round his neck, a warning
Emblem of the way he was to be noosed
But having twisted it more tight one morning,
Than he felt pleasant—bit it off and then
Like a true Monkey wished it on again.

(26)
And pray'd rueing his fundamental rape!
To his Dear Tail once more to be united,
When lo! it rose assumed his speech and shape
And cried "I am thine for ever; he affrighted!"
Chatter'd and moed until the Woman Ape,
Giggled! and man (the Monkey) was delighted
But for this change so sapiently conjectured
I've once or twice been most severely lectured.

(27)
And many a sly request he received
This sad hypothesis abroad to box not
So I will only add it is believed
That man remember (when Wedlock was not)
How by his tail he had been deceived
Now sometime forgets it, and sometimes does not
Sometimes they disagree, snarl, fight, and sever
Sometimes unite again and sometimes never!

(28)
But hold for I am straying far too wide
From my hero; I must again bring him in
Or else my readers will begin to chide
Reviewers two will give my book a trimming
For flinging thus so oft my tale aside
Probing about those foolish play things "Women"
And more so as important facts are pressing
So that henceforth I must leave off digressing.

We have not time to stay with the "Griffin" any longer at the Presidency and must therefore hasten with him to busier and more interesting scenes. He sails for Panwell having received a peremptory "*forthwith*" upon which he lays great stress and makes many pertinent remarks.

He describes Panwell hastily and the next day at noon, under a scorching Sun and with a Guide to shew the road, he starts to join his battalion at Poona:

(30)
Now from Panwell behold our Griffin jogging
Upon a tattoo pony he had bought
Whining and singing, spouting, spurring, dogging
Until he reached the bottom of the Ghaut,
Whose Glens are said to have bears wolves & hog in,
His roving Eye the Magic scenery caught
Mountains on mountain's tops profusely piled
Sublimely grand, Magnificently wild!

(31)
In all the splendour of the Sun-set hour
The wild luxuriance of the scenery glows
High o'er the rest the Sag's rough branches tower,
I, purpled pomp the leafless Pahliss rose
Cheemlee in variegated colours bright
Contrasted with the Mongree's virgin white.

(32)
Here Yellow, Crimson, pale blue Creepers
twining,
From bough to bough in flowery festoon stray'd
The jungle jasmine's starry blossom shining
Like a pale planet mid the dark green shade!
Oh! that such fairy bower should harbour swine in,
Or that th' evenest snake should here have made
His Dwelling or the Panther haunt it so
Crouching beneath the feathery Bamboo!

(33)
Here on the Breeze, the Boo Chumpah sung
Its holy perfume—there all wildly skipping
Monkeys to branch and crag with antics clung
Mocking and moeing at the Dog-wolf dipping
His murderous jaws in the pure stream that sprang
With bubbling gush from the grey Rock—while trip-
ping
The Breckuh came and bounded thro' the Grot
So light, so still! that Echo answer'd not.

(34)
It was the Monsoon Month when Tempests rage
And Cataracs innumerable rush
Down the scathed slope and thro the foliage
Like tears from sorrow's red-swollen lids that gush
Tracing deep furrows in the cheek of age
And but description's tedious I must hush
These rhapsodies; I think we left the "Griffin"
At ges-twas at the Ghaut sunburnt and stiff!

The author now takes an opportunity of describing the miseries attendant upon a first march enumerating more than we think probable tho' certainly within bounds of possibility. Military Indians will be the best judges of this. The Griffin at last lies down in his clothes his servants and baggage not making their appearance and in a wretched choultry goes supperless to bed. With the dawn of day he ascends the Bore Ghaut, and here the poet seems to find himself upon his strong Ground for he becomes wild as the breeze that blew upon the Griffins blistered face and with enthusiastic delight sings the praises of the Dukhin or as he writes it "Deccan."

(50)
Hail! beloved Deccan! I loved so long so well
I feel my heart upon thy barrier melt,
Oh! for a plume of heavenly mould to tell
All that I feel and all that I have felt
When as if freed from every shackling spell
Upon thy stony bosom I have dwelt
Or bounded o'er thy hills in spirit warm
Braving alike the Sunbeam and the Storm!

(51)
Hail! beloved Deccan! I have wept thee long!
Land of my Joys, my friendships, and my love!
(Here then at least I cannot paint thee wrong)
Land of the rocky steep, the shady Grove,
And shaggy Glen, what wild Emotions throng
Upon the Mirror of my mind—I rove
On Fancy's pinion borne and trace again
Pleasures almost unmingled with a pain.

(52)
Yes! with a fearless heart I will discover
All my hearts feelings, warm cold, false and true
My friendships were sincere but as a lover
I never loved as other Lovers do
I loved the midnight screaming of the Plover
The sportsman's jovial songs, his night pranks too,
But yet past scenes are sorrowful to praise
I'll tell you what I love in present days.

(53)
I love to wander when the morning's fair,
To feel the spirit of the mountain breeze
To start the wild Deer from his dewy lair
And watch him with his wanton boundings, tease
The Greyhounds yelping in the slips to scare,
The Ghaut wolf from his prey—sweeter than these
With Joy's extatic scream, the Fox to hail
Creaking down the deep and rocky Dale;

(54)
And then the loosed Greyhounds to lay in
And see the creatures when they first catch view
Fling on the wily Game—ourselves as keen
Delighted dashing on with wild halloo
O'er turf and rock, o'er hill and dark ravine!
To see the Boldest every turn pursue
Or catch the astonished Griffin changing colour
Gleaming upon the brink of some broad nullah!

(55)
But above all I love, with well-tryed spear
The Mares of the thorny copse to thread
With madd'ning shouts the tusked Boar to rear
To see him pause and foam and spring a head
Then, then! to meet and check his wild career
And when the weapon true and oft has sped
To watch the Monster's spirit, leave its home
With the last gush of mingling blood and foam!

This is all very natural, very spirited and very good and we think the freshness and life that breathe through out the Canto will be much admired; at the same time we regret that the author should have so evidently identified himself with the Griffin. An *unknown* writer should be aware that but little interest can by this trick be added to the story and even that little must be confined to the limited circle of his own acquaintance, and tho' he professedly imitates Lord Byron yet this one feature might with great propriety have been omitted and the likeness preserved. Still we do not mean to censure him (the author before us) for this underhand sort of Egotism. We merely express our own wishes on the subject he has much amused us and so far we are satisfied. In the course of the Journey we are taken into the bullet-headed Living God" at Chichore and at last brought to Poona on the evening of the 4th of November 1817. The anxiety and impatience of the troops form a good contrast to the alarm and confusion of the Ladies, whose situation and behaviour are well described—tho' the whole of this, reminds us too much of "the scene of revelry by night in Belgium's Capital" indeed it is almost a plagiarism. The action takes place, night comes on and victory remains with the British. Great praise is bestowed upon the Leading character on this trying occasion and if the eulogy be deserved, it almost eclipses the lustre of his political Laurels. One or two regiments are highly spoken of. It is on the day subsequent to the battle of Gunesh Kund, that the Griffin first meets with the object of his *proper* Love. Her appearance is most interestingly described her character exquisitely portrayed, the opening of his passion and her confession together with their extraordinary adventures and final disappointment, separation and misery, form one of the most pathetic Episodes we have ever read. We will not anticipate the readers delight which this affecting tale will impart, but proceed to the 4th Canto which opens with a very striking description of the Battle scene.

FRAGMENTS OF. AN APOSTROPHIC HYMN. TO Waltz.

BY
HORACE HORNEM, ESQ.

"Qualis in Eurota ripis, aut per juga Cynthi
"Exercet DIANA choros."—OVID.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,
I AM a country gentleman of a midland county. I might have been a Parliament-man for a certain borough, But I was all for domestic happiness; so fifteen years ago, on a visit to London,

English Invoices.		
Ale and Beer, Hodgson's		\$ 100 <i>adv.</i>
Books, well selected,		15 "
Boots and Shoes,		30 "
Carpetting,		10 <i>adv.</i>
Chintzes, for Furniture,		20 "
Confectionary, Hoffman's,		30 "
Cordage and Cables,		10 "
Cutlery, fine, Savigny's,		20 "
Earthen-Ware,		10 "
Glass-Ware,		P. C.
Gloves,		30 <i>adv.</i>
Grocery,		25 "
Gun Powder,		<i>no demand</i>
Hams and Cheese,		100 <i>adv.</i>
Hats, Bicknell's,		15 "
Hard-Ware,		15 "
Hosiery, silk,		P. C.
— Cotton,		30 "
Hosiery, Fleecy,		10 "
Ironmongery,		25 "
Jewellery,		<i>no demand</i>
Linens and Muslins,		15 <i>adv.</i>
Maps and Charts, Arrowsmith's, and—		
Horsburgh's,		20 <i>adv.</i>
Mathematical Instruments,		10 <i>adv.</i>
Marine stores,		10 <i>adv.</i>
Millinery,		20 <i>adv.</i>
Music, new,		20 <i>adv.</i>
Oilman's Stores :—		30 "
Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew,		20 <i>adv.</i>
Plate and Plated Ware,		10 <i>adv.</i>
Saddlery, Gibson		20 "
Shot Patent,		<i>no demand</i>
Snuffs,		10 <i>adv.</i>
Stationary,		10 "
Tin-plates		P. C.
Toys,		P. C.
Watches.		P. C.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1820.

(Continued from the last Page.)

in that capacity had been subpoenaed to attend as witness in a cause respecting the warranty of a horse, in which cause the plaintiff was a party. The plaintiff, having been disappointed with regard to the effect of his evidence expressed that disappointment on meeting him in the street, observing, in particular, that the word "thought" seemed at one moment as if it would have choked him. These circumstances the plaintiff conceived it to be his duty to set forth as the only cause which he could assign for the subsequent conduct of the defendant. It was, however, necessary to add, that he and the defendant had rode afterwards in a chaise from Tentefden to Stafford without any complaint or difference on either side, and that, in a subsequent correspondence, no allusion whatever was made to this subject. The trial before referred to had taken place in March, and in a short time after the plaintiff thought it right to dismiss the defendant from his service. On this 5th of April, a letter or two having previously passed between the parties, as to the cause of this dismissal, the other defendant, H. Hollyoak, met the plaintiff in the streets of Wolverhampton. It was market-day, and Mr. H. Hollyoak tendered the plaintiff a letter. On reading it, the latter exclaimed, "Why, it contains a challenge to fight!" To this it was replied in the affirmative, and the plaintiff was asked whether he meant to accept it. He answered, "Certainly not;" when the defendant, with violent gestures, repeatedly told him that he was a coward and a black-guard, and proceeded to the Lion-inn to inquire whether the landlord would allow that he should be so posted in his house.

The Court, upon this statement of facts, were of opinion that there was no ground for any extraordinary proceeding. The case was fit for the consideration of a Grand Jury, unless some common friend should be found to bring about an amicable settlement.

LAW-OFFICERS OF THE QUEEN.

This morning Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denham appeared in Court about 12 o'clock, in full dress, as Her Majesty's law-officers, and stood behind the bar. The Lord Chief-Justice immediately addressed the former in words:—"Mr. Brougham, you having been named that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you her Attorney-General, you will now take your seat within the bar, according to the rank which belongs to that situation."

Mr. Denham was then addressed to a similar effect on his appointment as Solicitor-General to the Queen, and both took their seats, occupying the opposite extremities, within the bar.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Mr. Tyrwhit then moved that a writ of Habeas corpus should be issued to bring up the body of John Zattenbury, committed by certain of the Justices of Dorsetshire to Dorchester gaol, for being seized on board a smuggling vessel, in order that he might hereafter be impressed into his Majesty's navy, by virtue of the act of the 57th Geo. III., cap. 57.

The Court asked the learned Counsel what were the words of the warrant on which he had been committed.

Mr. Tyrwhit answered, that the warrant charged the gaoler to keep his client in safe custody to answer such information as might be demanded against him, and to abide such judgment as the Court might give thereon. The writ of his client asserted that he had been committed to prison without any conviction; that the witness for the crown had been called before the justices, and heard; that he had not been confronted with him, but had been committed to prison without a hearing; and that he was, in consequence of that commitment, in daily expectation of being impressed, and sent off with others of the crew of the smuggling vessel to the West-Indies. The affidavit also added, that his client was himself totally guiltless of any smuggling practices. The learned Counsel therefore contended, that as his client had been committed to gaol without a hearing before the magistrates, and without a conviction by a jury of his countrymen, he was entitled to the writ of Habeas Corpus, which he (Mr. Tyrwhit) had been instructed to move.

Mr. Justice Best observed, that according to the wording of the Act referred to, a conviction by a jury of the country was not necessary; a conviction before the magistrates was all that was requisite.

The learned Counsel contended, that this was not sufficient. He was well aware that the justices relied on the authority granted them by two Acts of the late King for their defence. Those two Acts were the Acts of 45 Geo. III. cap. 121, and of 47 Geo. III., sect. 2, cap. 66; but neither of them bore them out in the line of conduct which they had adopted. He had many objections to the form in which the warrant of commitment was drawn up; but he should forbear to state them at present, as he thought that he could show that the commitment itself was illegal. The first objection which he had to urge against its legality was, that a commitment similar to the one in question was virtually a commitment in execution. The learned Counsel was proceeding to state his other objections, when he was interrupted by the Court.

The Court, which asked him whether a rule to show cause why a writ of Habeas Corpus should not issue would not answer his purpose. Among other advantages attending it, this would be one—it would save the party himself the expense of being brought up before the Court in person.

Mr. Tyrwhit observed, that he could have no objection to the proposition of their lordships. He was only anxious that some measure should be taken to prevent his client being sent out of the country in the mean time.

The Court, replied that his anxiety was perfectly natural, and observed that the object which he had in view might be fully accomplished by serving a notice of the rule on the Solicitors of the Customs and the Solicitors for the Admiralty. This would serve as an intimation to them from the Court that they were not to send the defendant out of the country.—Rule to show cause granted.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The Grand Jury have been sitting on the unusually large number of indictments which have come before them ever since the morning of Tuesday, the 11th instant. Soon after two o'clock yesterday, about nineteen or twenty of the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, with John Sidney Hawkins, Esq. at their head, came into Court, and delivered the last of the bills on which they had decided: which bills having been severally proclaimed in the usual way, one of the Grand Jurors stepped forward, and addressing Francis Const, Esq., the Chairman of the Sessions, said, "Mr. Chairman, as one of the Grand Jury, I beg to make this presentment to the Court:" at the same time handing up a paper. Immediately after which, J. S. Hawkins Esq. the Foreman of the Grand Jury after calling the attention of the Chairman to a paper which he held in his hand, read there from as follows:—"I am authorized by all the gentlemen of the Grand Jury now present (with the exception of Mr. Farey) to say, that they totally dissent from all that is contained in Mr. Farey's Memorial, now delivered in."

Mr. Farey.—"Mr. Chairman, I have made no memorial, that is my presentment," pointing at the same time to the paper which Mr. Const held in his hand, and from which paper he proceeded to read as follows, viz.

"I, John Farey, of Howland-street, one of the Jurors of our sovereign Lord the King, assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden on Tuesday, the 11th day of April, 1820, at Hicks's Hall, in and for the county of Middlesex, and duly sworn and charged to make presentments, do think it my duty to present as follows, viz.—That on the examination of witnesses, who appeared before this Grand Jury to support indictments against certain persons (about 40 in number), severally charged either with uttering or attempting to utter (or pass), or else with having in their possession certain notes, which were produced (about to the number of 120, the same were, by the Bank Inspector, sworn to be forged imitations of Bank of England notes; because (as he stated) such notes were not printed off from any of the plates belonging to the Bank of England, or on the paper used by the said Bank for the printing of their notes. Whereupon, in answer to further questions put to such Inspector, he repeatedly and distinctly stated to this Grand Jury to the

following effect, viz. that each and every one of the notes which he had (so as aforesaid) sworn to be forgeries were impressions (or copies) printed off from plates, with the existence of which plates he was previously and well acquainted, from having, in the course of his official inspections, often before examined impressions from these same forged plates; and all of which plates and notes he (the Inspector) understood, and verily believed, to have been engraved and forged, in or near to the town of Birmingham, in Warwickshire. On more than one occasion, the same witness stated the Grand Jury, that some particular person (or persons) residing in or near to Birmingham was very strongly suspected of being the engraver and forger of such plates and notes; yet the further questions put to this and another witness, on the part of the Bank of England, failed of producing evidence or information to this Grand Jury, whether attempts had actually been made to search for, and seize the tools and implements and the stock of the engraver and forgers of the many notes which have lately been found in the possession of utterers in the county of Middlesex, and brought before this Grand Jury, as aforesaid.

"Under these circumstances I have deemed it my indispensable duty, and do, in consequence, hereby humbly pray the Court, that the justices therein assembled will, without delay, as far as in their power lies, cause the most energetic and efficient means which are known, and the laws will by any means allow, to be used and put in force for fully detecting, punishing, and altogether stopping, the highly illegal practices of any such wholesale forgers and first utterers of forged Bank of England notes; whereby the strong and almost irresistible temptation which such first utterers (and more especially so their emissaries dispersed throughout the country, daily hold out to distressed and ignorant persons, for inducing them to engage in the highly illegal and mischievous traffic of buying and uttering forged notes, would, it is firmly believed, in a great measure, if not altogether, be put a stop to, because none of the notes which have come before this Grand Jury appeared to be first, separate, or independent acts of forgery: nor did it appear from the evidence adduced thereon, that the persons indicted were likely persons to have engaged in, or to have been able to have effected the forgeries of the notes, with the uttering or possessing of which they were severally charged. The highly-injurious effects of such a state of things on the morals of the poorer classes of society, and the great losses to which tradesmen and others are daily exposed, through this continued and extended issue and utterance of forged notes, induces me confidently to hope, that effectual measures may be devised, and put in practice, for entirely stopping the same.

(Signed) "JOHN FAREY, Sen."

An impressive silence prevailed in the Court during the reading of this presentment, at the conclusion of which Mr. Const opened and read a letter which J. S. Hawkins, Esq., the Foreman of the Grand Jury, had previously handed up to him, praying the Court that on account of age and infirmities he might be excused from attendance on any future Grand Juries.

Mr. Const said, that the Court had every disposition to pay attention to applications such as that which Mr. Hawkins had just made, although it was not within their province to direct his name to be struck from the list of persons eligible to serve on the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury afterwards inspected Cold-bath-field's prison, with the state of which they expressed their satisfaction.

PREROGATIVE COURT, THURSDAY, APRIL 19. SALMON AND OTHERS V. CROMWELL.

This extraordinary and important cause came on for hearing to-day; but owing to the voluminous mass of evidence which remains to be read before the case can be argued, it will probably occupy the Court for three or four more sittings. The principal facts, and those which are necessary to be stated, in order to enable the public to form a judgment upon the main point at issue, we collected from the opening speeches of the learned Counsel, particularly from that of

Dr. Adams, who observed that he appeared for the legatee named in one of the five codicils of the testator in this case. The suit, as it originally stood, was a cause of granting probate of the last will, and of such five codicils annexed thereto, of Stephen Hillman, Esq., of Devizes, deceased; excepting only the words following in the 5th codicil, inserted after a bequest of several legacies, viz:—"My silver tea-urns, candlesticks, and salvers; also the silver tea and coffee-pots, cream-cup, sugar-basin, all the tea-table and dessert spoons, the red china, &c.;" and so on down to the word "and" at the bottom; after which, the following words were further excepted against as an interpolation, (being written in a dif-

ferent-coloured ink and of a different-sized hand-writing, and as having been interlined between that word and the words which originally followed over leaf:) viz:—"All monies which may be in the house at the time of my decease, the same being my property, and also of all debts which may be due and owing to me at the time of such my decease, I farther direct to be paid to the said Mary Cromwell." And again, three other words, which appeared to have been crowded in, immediately after those last mentioned, in order to fill up the line, "for her use." And a direction that the said Mary Cromwell should be allowed to remain in the house till every thing should be adjusted to her satisfaction. The learned Counsel then went on to state that the present suit was promoted by Mr. Salmon, one of the executors named in the will of the deceased, against the legatee, Miss Mary Cromwell. The deceased died on the 30th of March, 1818. Early in May of the same year, the usual appearance was given in this Court for Mr. Salmon and, annexed to the affidavit, the several testamentary papers were brought in. The will was dated on the 17th of October, 1797; the first codicil on the 14th of June, 1808; the second on the 24th of May, 1811; the third on the 6th of July, 1815; the fourth on the 26th of February, 1816; the 5th on the 3d of April, 1817. An appearance was given also for Mary Cromwell, and she alleged herself to be a legatee in the 3d, 4th, and 5th codicils, and an allegation on behalf was admitted without opposition. Proceedings were then continued in the following manner:—Mr. Salmon declared himself willing to take upon himself the execution of the will and probate, excepting only as regarded the words propounded on Oct. 22. The Proctor for the next of kin opposed the whole of the 5th codicil. After this, Salmon's Proctor gave in an allegation of 25 articles. They pleaded the deceased's death in March, 1818, he being aged about 82 years; that he was a widower, and left a great-nephew and a great-niece his only next of kin that he possessed, at the time of his death, freehold property to the amount of more than 300l. a year; that he left personal property to the value of 51,000l., and upwards; that he had balances due to him, standing in the hands of Messrs. Pearce and Sons, of Lothbury, army-clothiers, amounting to upwards of 28,000l.; that the deceased was in the habit of frequently declaring his obligations to the father of Mary Hillman, his wife; and for some time previous to her death, which occurred in 1815, had often expressed his intention of leaving to her father's children a handsome property; that about the year 1792 Mary Cromwell, the party in this cause, went to live in the service of the deceased and his wife, as a menial servant; but some time, from the increasing age and infirmities of her master and mistress, it became necessary that she should attend them personally, and accordingly she remained with them in the capacity of housekeeper (the deceased's daughter, the said Mrs. Hillman, being empowered so to do, bequeathed at her death, among other legacies 1,000l. to the said Mary Cromwell; but this writing, not having been executed by the testatrix in the presence of witnesses, would have been inoperative to that effect, had not Mr. Hillman himself confirmed it; and that, after Mrs. Hillman's death in June, 1815, Mary Cromwell frequently urged Mr. Hillman to make some better provision for her than he had done by his first codicil, in June, 1808. Deceased said he would consult his lawyer, Mr. Salmon, upon the subject; and accordingly, by the codicil, dated July 6th 1815, he gave her 200l. a year for her life. After this, however, Cromwell being still dissatisfied, repeatedly pressed her master to increase his testamentary bounty to her; and on the 3d of April, 1817, the deceased requested Mr. M^r Farlane, an apothecary residing in Devizes, to draw up a 5th codicil; and which, with the exception of the words propounded, was admitted to have been executed by the deceased, in the presence of two witnesses. The next article of this allegation inserted that the words propounded had been since interlined; and were not in the codicil at the time of its execution; and formed no part therefore at the period of the deceased's death; and it then iterated the fact, that at the date of the last codicil there was owing to the testator, from Messrs. Pearce and Sons, upwards of 28,000l., an account of which has been rendered by those gentlemen in January, 1817. It was then proved, that from the execution of that 5th paper, down to the day of his death, deceased, when speaking of it, always said that he had given to Mary Cromwell "between 200l. and 300l. per ann. for her life, and all the things about the house;" but that she was not satisfied. It was alleged that M^r Farlane and Mary Cromwell, when mentioning the same document, frequently observed, that the deceased had left about 100l. in plate to Cromwell; but they never mentioned that he had bequeathed to her all the debts which might be due to him as Cromwell had mentioned particularly that testator had left herself together 300l. a year; that she expressed herself much dissatisfied, and wished it had been a legacy in money, to the value of the annuity. The exhibit (A.) a letter written by Mary Cromwell, under date of 28th September, 1817, to a Mr. Thomas Drinkwater, was then read. Mr. Drinkwater was at that time paying his addresses to Miss Cromwell. It was deposed, that after this codicil of the 3d April, the conduct of the latter to Mr. Hillman became very disrespectful; that she was accustomed to call him "old rogue, rascal," &c. and to express a wish "that she might some day find him dead in his bed;" and that in November, 1817, he being then confined to his bed Cromwell had a serious quarrel with him, and exasperated him greatly by her dissatisfied conduct. Miss Cromwell quitted his house in consequence that day, and went to Mrs. Sibbe's, in Devizes; but, upon being informed that Mr. Hillman was determined she should never set foot in his house again if she did not return she came back at night. (The remainder of Drinkwater's evidence was most important as to the alleged interpolation.) On the 17th of August Mr. Drinkwater called upon Miss Cromwell, (at the house of Mr. Hillman,) and had a serious conversation with her about their joint property and future prospects, in contemplation of their intended marriage. She went up stairs and brought down a paper, which proved to

be the 5th codicil, dated the 3d of April preceding. The witness read it over, and was now enabled expressly to state, that it did not then contain the words excepted against; that the writing was not sealed up nor enclosed in any envelope, but was open and unsealed. After Mr. Drinkwater had read it over, Mary Cromwell informed him that her whole property would be about 300l. a year, "for that the deceased had not had the heart to do more." She then took him up stairs, and opening a chest, showed him, under some linen, two large and handsome silver teapots. He asked her to whom they were to go. Cromwell replied, "God knows; he has not left them to any body yet. I don't care about them?" for words to that effect. On the 16th of November Miss Cromwell was at the house of Mr. Drinkwater, and gave the codicil to Miss Eliza Drinkwater, his sister, to read. This lady also alleged that at that time the excepted words were not there, neither was it sealed up nor enclosed in an envelope; and that Cromwell told her she should have a good 300l. a year; at the same time, particularly enumerating the articles of plate she was to possess; observing, of the silver urns, salvers and candlesticks, that they were not willed, and that she did not know who was to have them. In the month of June, 1817, the Mr. M'Farlane who drew the codicil began to hear of addresses to Miss Cromwell; which then were, and still are, received by her. In consequence of this, Cromwell wrote on her connection with Mr. Drinkwater, to whom she wrote a letter on the subject, dated 15th June, 1817, being the exhibit, (B.) M'Farlane and Cromwell asked the deceased to allow them to live with him, after their marriage; but that deceased refused. In March, 1818 deceased fell dangerously ill, and was attended by Mr. M'Farlane. During that illness, both the latter and Miss Cromwell repeatedly urged deceased to make a more ample provision for her than he had done; but he persisted in refusing to do so, and was thereupon much abused by M'Farlane. Mr. Salmon, calling on 41c testator soon after, was informed by him of the circumstance, which was corroborated by the account of the servant-girl. Mr. Salmon, however, recommended deceased to do more for Miss Cromwell, and to consider the matter well. Deceased, in reply, observed, that she was acquainted with the state of his affairs; that she knew even what he had got in Pearce's hands, and by that time he supposed the whole town knew also. Testator refused to do more however, observing, he had already left her more than 25l. a year. Going down stairs witness met M'Farlane, who admitted that he had abused the deceased; but defended himself by insisting that deceased was what he had called him, for going out of the world without doing much better for Cromwell; whereas he was going to leave his large fortune to relations who knew nothing about him. On the 16th of March deceased told a Mr. Bainton, who called on him, that they, meaning M'Farlane and Cromwell, wanted all he had, but they should not have it. On the 18th of March, in the evening, Mr. Salmon, calling on deceased, desired him to take charge of his will, which was delivered to him by Cromwell, as well as his fourth codicil, in an envelope, unsealed and another letter in an envelope, and sealed, which last M'Farlane did not break open the seal or cover till after the death of the deceased, which happened on the 20th March, and then he did so in the presence of 2 witnesses; and then he said Mr. M'Farlane was in question. On the 28th of the same month, M'Farlane and Mary Cromwell declared that the envelope was delivered to Mr. Salmon on the 18th, in the same way and as it had been done up at first. The allegation (imposed) of Mary Cromwell was then read, which ended the uniform affection manifested for her by deceased; the offence and dislike taken by the deceased towards his kindred; his declaration that he did not mean his will of 1797 to operate; but meant benefit her (Cromwell) at his death, "for she was dearer to him than all the world's certain expressions of like made use of by him, during his last illness, at paying to Mr. Salmon; declaration that he did not ink that he had done enough for Sally (as he invariably termed Miss Cromwell); and that if he died without doing so, his ashes would not rest easy in the grave; on his being urged to ease his anxiety on that score by Cromwell, who was relying on M'Farlane to draw the codicil to the house of Messrs. Salfer, and there would find neither of them; the preparation of the codicil of the 3d of April, in consequence, by M'Farlane, and its same form precisely and undisturbed since first drawn. It went on to lead, that it was clearly understood she was to have all the money in the house at the time of testator's death, and mentioned her hopes that a sum of 400l. due from one of deceased's tenants might be paid in time; that is, before his death. In a certain conversation pleaded, several expressions of the deceased were deposited to, as hinting at his having caused such a clause as that conferring upon her all debts due to him at his death, unknown to her. It was next alleged, that M'Farlane, apprehensive, from his ignorance of technical forms and terms, that he had drawn up the instrument erroneously, was most anxious that some lawyer should see it; but neither of them could ever get it from deceased for that purpose. The learned counsel hoped, in the course of the argument, that he could succeed in establishing the claim of Miss Cromwell.

Dr. Swabey, and the other learned Counsel for Mr. Salmon, and the learned counsel for the next briefly opened their cases. The will and codicils were read. The codicil of the 3d of April was signed "Stephen Hillman," twice over, and witnessed. Next the affidavit of M'Farlane, who did not remember whether he wrote the words in dispute, at the time or afterwards; nor any other fact as to the additional words, although they were carried into a different margin; but most certainly they were read over by him to deceased before he signed the codicil. He admitted the words to be of his hand-writing, though in a different-coloured ink; and it might be that they were written after the rest of the instruments.

It was further proved that M'Farlane, in speaking of the legacies &c., left by deceased to Mary Cromwell, always estimated their value at something above 300l. per annum; and on the very day of executing the codicil, even particularized to certain of the witnesses in this case what the legacies were, and how he made his calculation out, observing, that there was

200l. a year from the old man, (the deceased); 50l. per annum, interest of Mrs. Hillman's legacy; 25l. interest of Mr. Hillman's additional legacy of 500l., contained in that fifth codicil; and that those sums, with the other property of Miss Cromwell, would amount in all to somewhere about 300l. per annum. Some of the depositions were then read; and the case will be argued, when they have been all read in Court, in the usual manner.

[The Times April 20.]

CHESTER, April 18,

THE KING V. HARRISON.

The Attorney-General said, this was an indictment for misdemeanour against the defendant, on which he had an opportunity of challenging any of the Jury if he pleased.

Harrison.—I shall certainly challenge the whole Jury, my Lord.

The Chief Justice.—If you do, you must assign a reason for it.

Harrison.—My Lord, they have found me guilty on one indictment, which I thought they could not do, and I think that is a sufficient reason why they should not try me again.

The Chief Justice.—That is not a legal reason, Sir.

Mr. Justice Marshall.—No, no, that is not a legal reason.

The Attorney-General.—My Lord, we will get a fresh Jury if the defendant wishes; I have no objection.

The Chief Justice.—Well, do so. You act very fairly: only I wish it to be understood that the defendant cannot have it as a matter of right, unless he assigns a legal objection to the present Jury.

Another Jury was then called.

Harrison.—My Lord, I understand that some of the last Jury are again called.

Mr. Justice Marshall.—That is no matter.

Harrison.—My Lord, I shall not say a word in my defence, unless I have a new Jury; the Attorney-General may take what course he pleases.

The Chief Justice.—You will take what course you please, Mr. Harrison, in your defence.

Harrison.—I have not a list of the Jury, my Lord.

The Prothonotary.—You shall have one, if you wish it.

Harrison.—Burn says, that a Juryman having served on one trial is a sufficient reason against his sitting on a second against the same person.

The Chief Justice.—No, no: you will not find it any where for a misdemeanour.

The Attorney-General.—My Lord, wishing to have every thing fairly done, I told Mr. Harrison that I would get a new Jury.

Not wishing to retract this promise, I shall, if your Lordships do not feel it necessary to press the trial, put it off to the next Assizes.

The Court.—We cannot express an opinion on the subject. It is for the parties to agree about it.

The Attorney-General.—Then, my Lord, I shall give Mr. Harrison his choice, if he wishes it.

Mr. Justice Marshall.—I think, Mr. Attorney General, you had better bring the case on now, and put an end to it.

Some delay occurred in endeavoring to procure a new Jury.

Mr. Justice Marshall said, that in future it would be necessary to impose fines upon those who did not answer when called upon.

Some persons in Court were called upon; but.

The Attorney General said, that the citizens of Chester claimed the privilege of exemption from serving on county juries.

Mr. Justice Marshall.—I think we must disprove that privilege.

The High Sheriff is accountable for this delay. He ought to have a sufficient number of Jurymen in attendance.

A Jury having been at length empanelled.

Harrison said, he objected to George Edwards.

The Court.—What is your objection?

Harrison.—I challenge peremptorily, my Lord.

The Court.—That will not do. You might do so on a trial for treason or felony, but not for misdemeanour.

Edwards was sent off, and another jurymen sworn in his place.

Mr. Manly opened the proceedings. He stated this to be an indictment against the defendant for using the following words seditiously, and with a view to bring the Government into contempt:—"Kings, Princes, Dukes, Lords, Commons, Parliaments, Archbishops, Bishops, Prelates, Rectors, High-Constables, Constables, Sheriffs, Deputy-Constables, and Bailiffs, are all corrupt, and the time is near at hand when they will be upset. The people should rise en masse to suppress such a tyrannical Government as the one of this country; and it will not be long, but very

soon, that it shall be overturned, and many a bloody battle may be fought, and many a one incarcerated in prison, before it shall be accomplished."

The Attorney-General said, this indictment charged the defendant with maliciously and seditiously attempting to overturn the Government of the country, and to excite contempt and disaffection in the minds of his late Majesty's subjects. He should prove that these words were uttered on the 5th of December, at Stockport, in a sermon preached by the defendant at his chapel during evening service. It would be for the Jury to say whether these words were seditious, and if they were used with the intention charged upon the defendant. If they could on their oaths say that the defendant had no such motives, then they would acquit him, and, if otherwise, they would find him guilty.

Mr. John Robinson examined by Mr. Manly.—What are you, Mr. Robinson?

I have been a barrack-master occasionally. I attended at the Windmill-rooms, at Stockport, on the 5th of December. I saw Parson Harrison and a crowd of people there. I went there in consequence of having seen an advertisement of the meeting; I went to the steps leading to the room; I was sufficiently near to hear what was said. Mr.—Harrison was preaching. I could specify my reasons for going, if—

Judge Marshall.—Confine yourself to answering the questions put to you, Sir.

Witness.—I heard Harrison say, that all Kings, Lords, Dukes, Commons, Parliaments, were corrupt. I have my notes, but I believe I have left them—I believe I have got my notes somewhere about me.

Harrison.—I object to his reading his notes; he may look at them.

Witness.—I took my first notes at my father's, and I copied this paper [producing a paper].—

Harrison.—My Lord, I object to his reading his notes; he may refresh his memory from them if he pleases.

Judge Marshall.—Why do you object?

Harrison.—Because it is contrary to law.

Judge Marshall.—Pray were do you find the law against it?

Harrison.—My Lord, you know it.

Witness read from his notes—Archbishops Bishops, High-Constables, Constables, and deputy Constables, Bailiffs, and even till he came unto the common bum-bailiff, were all corrupt; and that if such a tyrannical Government must exist, the people ought to rise en masse to suppress such a tyrannical Government.

Harrison.—My Lord, it appears that the witness is intoxicated. It is calculated to bring this Court into contempt; you ought to look to it.

Judge Marshall (to witness).—Go on, Sir.

Witness.—He went on to speak of Noah's flood and the Roman Government. He said it would not be long, and that it should not be long when such tyrannical Governments as the one in this country should be upset, and the people should rise en masse to suppress such a tyrannical Government as the one in this country.

The Court.—Mr. Harrison, do you wish to ask any questions of the witness?

Harrison.—As your Lordships have thought proper to examine him, I shall do so.

Harrison.—Do you ever read your Bible?

Witness.—Yes; and so do you, I suppose.

Judge Marshall (to witness).—Do you know that you are on your oath? If you do, you must not joke.

Witness.—I have read the Ten Commandments. The 9th is, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour. I have had the command of the barracks some time. I was in the employ of Mr. Harding.

Harrison.—How long were you in that employ?

Witness.—What is that to you?

Judge Marshall.—You must answer the questions put to you. You are conducting yourself in a manner not creditable to you.

Witness.—I lived in Mr. Harding's employ 12 months.

Harrison.—What were you? Bookkeeper?

Witness.—I don't know how to answer you; that is a very blackguard question.

Judge Marshall.—Answer, Sir, or I shall commit you.

Witness.—There never was a deficiency of 400l. in my accounts; my brother did not come pound for me.

Harrison.—Were not you in danger of being transported under the embezzlement Act?

The Court stopped the answer to this question. James Whalley.—I went to the Windmill-rooms with the last witness; I did not see Harrison, but I heard his voice; I never heard it be-

fore: I heard him speak, but not as a preacher; I knew his voice because Smith said so the preacher, Mr. Robinson is at the door, and the same voice said, If Robinson is at the door, let him come in. The voice seemed to come from a pulpit; I did not see a pulpit; I heard him stating the state of corruption before the Antediluvian world. He said the people in their days were corrupt, and that it almost repented God that he had made man; and that Noah, as a preacher of righteousness, had warned the people for the space of 100 years in preparing of the Ark, in which only eight persons were saved. I then heard the same voice treat upon the Roman Government; he said it was tyrannical. He then compared that Government to the present Government of this kingdom, and said that Kings, Lords, Dukes, Archbishops, Bishops, Rectors, Sheriffs, Police-officers, High Constables, all authorities till he came down to common Bum-bailiffs, were corrupt; that our present Government was tyrannical; and it would soon be that many a bloody battle will be fought, and many incarcerated in prisons and in dungeons, before these things are accomplished; but they will be accomplished. That the people ought to rise en masse to overturn such a tyrannical system. At this time H. Smith came out, and said, "Mr. Robinson, will you walk in?" He declined going in, as silver would be expected at the door. Smith went back. The same voice began to say what collection had been made.

Cross-examined by Harrison.—I am not in the employ of the police, nor was I ever; I went to the Windmill-room with John Robinson; I did not see him have any liquor on that night; he did not appear to be intoxicated. I am generally a sober man, but get a drop sometimes; I dare say I got a drop last week, but did not disgrace myself. I was formerly employed in carrying out political publications but I cannot say that I ever sold twopenny trash. I was agent to Mr. Gleave, of Manchester.

Mr. Harrison.—I suppose, my Lord, I can't ask him if he left that place honourably?

Witness.—You may if you please—I'll answer it.

Here the case for the prosecution closed.

Harrison rose and said, Here I stand before you on another indictment for preaching I have reason to believe that there are some things uttered in my preaching that will not please some people. I think differently from many. But I never published my sentiments, I think that as a free-born Englishman I have a right to think as I please. This sermon preached to procure a subscription for a Sunday School, as I always wish to do all I can charity to my fellow-creatures. I was asked to preach the sermon. It was put into my hands that the sermon was to be preached for the aid of this school, in which 600 children are educated. I do not know the merits of the school, as my Sundays are occupied in preaching. I am not here to deny my preaching. If I do wrong, it is for you to find me guilty. If I think I am right, it is for me to justify myself if I can. I took my text for the occasion from Matthew vii. 12—"Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets." The connexion of our text with the foregoing verse intimates, that the more goodness we expect from God, the more kind and disinterested we should be to our neighbour. A firm persuasion that our heavenly Father will give us all the good we need & in answer to prayer will certainly excite our endeavours to promote the happiness of others. The text goes upon the principle of self-denial—appeals to the principle of self-love—applies it to our neighbour—and insists upon it as the motive to influence all our actions, and is similar to "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself;" and is the demonstration of that text in action. If the principle of our text were acted upon, what a destruction it would be to trade of some kinds! The parson's trade would be cut up by the roots. The rectors with his 3,000l. per annum, and the bishops with 30,000l. per annum, would have to resign their lucrative posts, and weave, and spin, or till the ground, &c. But no doubt they hope this will never be in their day. 2. The lawyer's trade will be ruined. There will be no quarrels or litigations; no expensive lawsuits; no prosecutions. There will be no need of attornies, counsellors, judges, courts of justice, gaols, or gaol-keepers; no bum-bailiffs, no police-officers, &c. 3. The magistrate's trade would be destroyed. There would be no granting of summonses or warrants; no making of mittimus; no bonds man, no bail fees, &c. 4. The soldier's trade would perish. No bloody Waterloo battles, or Peterloo massacres

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

The Portuguese Ship Maria Premiereira.
The Mary Ann.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 19th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain.—The Charlotte, and Cambrian.

KEDGEE.

Passed down.—The American Brig Juno.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain.—The H. C. Ship Marquis Huntly and Dunira.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 23d, Brig Victoria, M. Gonsalves, from Coringa 9th June Vizagapatam 28th July.
Do. H. C. Surveying Brig Sophia, C. Court, from Bacoolen 18th July.

Do. 26th Ship Wellington, Geo. Maxwell, from Calcutta 6th August.

DEPARTURES.—August 23d, Ship Upton Castle, Robert Saxpitt, for Calcutta.

Do. 25th Brig Morah Madelf, P. Barbet, for Batticaloa.

Do. Ship East Indian, A. D. Hogg, for Coringa.

Do. Schooner Princess Charlotte, Tindal Philip, for Pondicherry.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths

BOMBAY

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th Instant at St. Thomas's Church by the Reverend T. Carr, Captain Henry Pottinger, Collector at Ahmednuggur, to Susanna Maria, eldest Daughter of the late Captain Cooke H. M. 82d Regiment.

On the 19th of September, at Saint Thomas's Church by the Reverend N. Wade, A. M. Senior Chaplain, Henry Harrington Glass, Esq. of the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, to Miss Eliza Emma Robinson.

BIRTHS.

At Branch on the 5th Sept. the Lady of Captain A. Campbell, Commissary of Stores in Guzerat, of a Son.

On the 12th Instant, the wife of Mr. R. Bennett, chief clerk to the Honorable the Governor, of a Son.
On the 12th September, the Lady of Lieutenant E. A. Robinson, Assistant Superintendent of Bazars P. D. A., of a Daughter.

At Branch on the 13th Instant the Lady of Edward Grant Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Surat on the 5th Instant, Mrs. Goolnabath Stephens, aged 43 years.

At Surat, on Sunday the 10th Instant, Lieut. Col. C. J. Bond, of the Hon'ble Company's Artillery at this Presidency.

The loss of this experienced and excellent Officer will be felt by the Service at large, as well as deeply regretted by all those who either by the ties of relationship or friendship, were best able to appreciate the kindness of his heart and the many other good qualities he possessed.

At Branch on the 13th Instant, Mrs. A. Campbell, in this amiable Lady, were combined superior intellectual powers, various information and a warm and a benevolent heart. To converse cheerful and attractive she added manners mild and engaging, long very long will her loss be regretted by those who had the pleasure of knowing her and to whom her virtues and affability had eminently endeared her. She has left an infant unconscious of its irreparable loss, and a husband too sensible of it.

On Thursday Evening the 14th Instant, at the house of Mrs. Webster, (next the Gaol) Mrs. Theresa Carr, the Relict of the late Andrew Carr, aged about 70 years. After a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude.

At Mahim, on Monday the 18th September 1820 Allen Lee Graves, Infant Son of the Revd. Allen Graves, Aged 19 Months.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th August, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Lieut. James Gouldhawke, to Miss Francis Colledge.

On the 15th Instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Daniel Corrie, James Bathgate, Esq. to Miss Mary Ann Davidson.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th August, the lady of Lieut. Adjut. and Qr. Mr. H. T. Wood, of Artillery, of a Son.

At Barrackpore, on the 7th August, the lady of Captain Canfield, of a Son.

On the 14th August, at the house of Dr. Wm. Russell, the lady of D. Carmichael Smyth, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

On the 15th August, the lady of Henry Tyler, Esq. of a Daughter.

Same day, the lady of Lieut. J. Crawford, of the Bombay Marine, and Commanding the surveying vessel Investigator, of a Son.

On the 16th August, the lady of A. G. Peterson, Esq. of a Daughter.

On Thursday, the 17th August, Mrs. A. G. Balfour, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Patna, on the 2d August, after a short illness, Mrs. A. M. D'Abreo, aged 42 years, very much lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

On the 12th August, Mrs. Ann Jones, aged 60 years.

On the 18th August Captain J. T. Williams, of the Country Service, aged 36 years.

Same day Mrs. Mary Laine, aged 47 years.

On the 27th July, at Muliye, after a few days illness, Major Charles Peter Hay, of the 22d Regiment of Native Infantry on this establishment, Commander of the Champaran Light Infantry, and of the Nepal Frontier Post of Muliye. As a Soldier, Major Hay stood high in the esteem of his brother officers, and in the circle of private life commanded affection and respect.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

At Vizagapatam, on Saturday the 19th Inst. the Lady of Lieutenant Cecil of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Madras on the 17th August, Robert Conway, infant Son of William Scott Esq. aged 2 years.

On the 31st August, in Madras Roads, departed this life, Major C. H. Powell, of the 15th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, aged 39 years.

Few Men have performed their career through life with equal felicity.

His principles were so rigidly correct, his feelings so nicely imbued with, and governed by good sense, and his conduct and manners so distinctly formed from those qualities, that in all varieties of station, whether as the Subaltern, the Commanding Officer, the Staff Officer, the Husband, or the Father, he was in excellence singularly pre eminent.

On the 15th Instant, in the 38 years of his age, Richard Jebb Esq. LL. D. Barrister at Law and Master in Equity of the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, and Chief Commissioner of the Court of Requests.

To portray the moral excellences which distinguished this most worthy man is what an afflicted friend now humbly attempts.

To remember all his virtues.

And shew mankind that goodness was his care? Every quality which endears man to his fellows was eminently possessed by the deceased. He had virtue, gentleness, and honor in their almost extent. He was wise and humble; learned and diffident; just and true. His extensive literary and classical knowledge rendered his conversation always agreeable, and his meekness and friendliness made him by his associates esteemed, and by his friends beloved. He has left a destitute widow to whom that loss, which his many friends deplore.—The writer of this was for many years his intimate acquaintance, and the character he described of the deceased is one, not which affects only promptly but which sacred right attests, as society will not fail to acknowledge.

Goodness and he fill up one monument."

At the Ram Ghaut, on the morning of the 11th Instant, Lieut. J. B. Mercer, of the 2d Native Infantry, and Adjutant of the 2d Bat. Pioneers; An Officer in whose benevolence of heart, and constant cheerfulness of temper, combined to form a character equally beloved and respected. His brother Officers, numerous friends and acquaintances must feel in the announcement of this intelligence, that one has gone from among them, whose place cannot easily be supplied.

Saturday last the 28th Instant, after a lingering illness, which she bore with a truly Christian resignation. Mrs. Mary. D'Sena, the wife of Mr. Lewis D'Sena, aged 34 years; a woman esteemed by all her family, friends and acquaintances for her virtues and amiable manners, and by whom her loss is most sincerely, and deservedly regretted: she left behind her a disconsolate Husband and 9 Children to bewail their severe and irreparable loss.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

The following singular marriage took place at Milford Church, on the 30th of March. A man named Richard Wren being, inclined to take unto himself a wife, selected as the object of his choice a young widow named Moody, who unfortunately had been left by her former husband in embarrassed circumstances and as the latter declined discharging the debts, the lady, rather than forego the opportunity of being again united in wedlock's bands, was married in no other garment whatever than her chemise; which, in this part of the country, is considered a receipt in full of all demands on the estate of a deceased husband.

Calcutta.

AUGUST 19.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,

As many of your readers may wish to know in what respects the Scheme of the 24th Calcutta Lottery now advertised differs from that of the former—I subjoin a plan which will afford the necessary information.

CALCUTTA LOTTERIES.

Value of Prizes, Rs.	Number of Prizes.	
	23rd Lottery.	24th Lottery.
1,60,000		1
1,00,000	1	1
50,000	1	1
20,000	3	2
10,000	8	2
5,000	8	
1,000	40	10
500	80	40
250	160	200
125	1200	1200
Prizes.	1501	1457
Blanks.	4499	4543
Total Tickets.	6000	6000

6000 Tickets at 100 Rs. is 6,00,000—12 per cent. is to be deducted as usual.

In the 23rd Lottery there were not three blanks to a prize. In the 24th there are more.

A SPECULATOR.

Letters from Rangoon report favorably of the measures of the present King of Ava, by which it would appear that he is a mild humane character, and inclined to view Europeans with partiality, more especially the British. It is hinted that the present would be a favorable time for improving the friendly relations between our Government and his Burmah Majesty, as an embassy would doubtless be well received.

We observe it mentioned as a rare circumstance that a white Elephant has been lately caught a little above Rangoon, and it was thought the king would come down from the capital to meet him.

AUGUST, 19.

We find that we were wrong in stating on Thursday, that No. 4551, which was drawn the lac of rupees, in the Lottery, had been disposed of in shams by Mr. Jacob Joseph; that Gentleman having sold it entire to Mukeem Ahmad Hussein, a native who lately arrived from Azeemabad, and who, after having practised the several callings of moonshee, merchant, physician &c. in Calcutta as well as in the places through which he had previously passed, became convinced that he was so great a favorite of fortune, that by throwing himself in her way he would get upon the speediest road to riches. Accordingly not long ago he purchased a ticket in a native lottery for a gold watch, which became his prize as he had anticipated. Confident that fortune was still his friend, he sold the watch, and with a portion of the proceeds he purchased the above number from Mr. Joseph, stating his assurance at the time that it would bring the lac into his possession. At a late period of the drawing, he was offered a very high price for the ticket, but he refused to part with it for any sum, until on Thursday he had it discounted at the Bank of Bengal. He certainly must be looked upon as a very successful votary of Fortune.

AUGUST, 23.

From the list of ships, tendered to Government for the conveyance of Rice to the Isle of France the following were ordered for survey on Saturday last; viz.

The Thetis,
Coromandel,
Pascoa,
Argyle, and
Lady Castlereagh.

AUGUST 24.

The following ships were yesterday selected by the Marine Board for the conveyance of Rice to the Isle of France; viz.

Pascoa, and
Argyle.

We lately made our readers acquainted with the fire that happened on board of the Ship Lord Lyndock and the meritorious exertions by which it was got under. We are now enabled to state that the Committee of the Marine Registry Office have noticed, in a handsome and appropriate manner, to the individuals chiefly concerned in extinguishing the flames, by presenting three months pay to the Officers, and three months pay also to the two Sepoys, who were sentinels, when the accident occurred, and who gave prompt notice of having discovered it. The following letter addressed to the former accompanied the donation.

To MR. WM. BURNET, 1st Officer of the Lord Lyndock, and MESSRS. GEORGE LINTNER, and R. M. OWEN, of the Ships Liverpool and Earl Kellie.

GENTLEMEN,

The Committee representing the different Insurance Offices of the Town of Calcutta, acting in aid of the Marine Registry Office, having taken into consideration the zeal and presence of mind, displayed by Mr. Burnet, as well as the prompt and effectual assistance afforded to him by Messrs Lintner and Owen, on the late occasion of the Ship Lord Lyndock's being in danger of destruction by fire, have directed me to present you with the sum of Sicca Rupees 360, each, equal to three Months pay of a Chief Officer out of this Port, as a mark of their sense of your meritorious exertions, whereby considerable damage was in all likelihood prevented to the Shipping interest of this City.

I am,
Gentlemen, &c.
R. B. LLOYD.

From the Penang Gazette of the 12th July we extract the following paragraphs, chiefly relating to the Dutch Expedition against Banca.

H. M. Ship Liverpool, Capt. F. A. Collier, C. B. from Madras the 1st July, anchored in the harbour on Monday afternoon.

On the same day arrived the Ship Minerva, from Analahoo the 28th ultimo, and the St. Antonie from Batavia the 29th May, and Malacca the 4th instant.

By the latter arrival intelligence has been received of the total loss of His Netherlands Majesty's frigate Galatea of 44 brass guns, on the Carrang Hadjee near Minto point. The crew and a great part of her stores &c. were saved.

The Dutch expedition against Palembang was expected about the middle of the present month The Rajah of Palembang had made

formidable preparations to meet them and had directed the women and children and all their valuable property in the place to be removed to the interior of the country. They have clothed themselves in white, the emblem of mourning, and are determined upon sacrificing their lives in defence of their country. The Buguese Force is stated to be about twenty thousand and that they have strengthened and fortified the place in the most complete and efficient manner.

Numerous pirate prowls infest the Straits of Dryon; but it is said they confine their depredations on vessels under Dutch colours only. It was reported at Banca that two or three Dutch Coasters have been cut off by them.

The accounts from Singapore state, that the settlement is getting on flourishingly, and is daily increasing in commercial importance. The Marchioness of Wellesley. Captain Ricketts, had arrived there on the 20th ultimo, and may be daily expected here on her way to Calcutta.

The accounts from Malacca are rather unfavourable. The merchants grievously complain of the great stagnation of trade, and of the very few prows arriving there, with whom depends their chief source of commerce, attributing the whole to the occupation of Singapore by the British.

Bengal Hurkaru—August 26.

Madras.

[August 31st.

On Monday forenoon, preparatory to his embarkation for Europe, The Honorable The Chief Justice, paid a visit of ceremony to His Highness The Nabob, and was received at Chappauk under the usual honors.

His Highness the Nabob returned the visit of Sir John Noybolt yesterday forenoon, A Royal Salute announced the arrival of His Highness at Mowbray Garden; and a like Salute the conclusion of the visit.

From a Correspondent.—"The Lord Wellington, Captain Hill, sailed from Cuddalore fore England on the 27th, accompanied by the warmest wishes of the principal part of the society of that place for her safe and pleasant passage, as she has taken from their circle a most worthy and deservedly esteemed family.

The following is a correct list of her Passengers.

Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Strachan, & Mr. Waters.—E. W. Stevenson, Esq. late Master Attendant of Porto Novo, J. Orr, Esq. Madras Civil Service, & A. Stevenson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon 3d N. I.—Children: Misses Agnes Stevenson, Charlotte Atkinson.—Masters Willoughby Stevenson, William Stevenson, and John J. Atkinson.

Passengers proceeding to Calcutta by the David Scott: Mr. Dickinson and two Children, Mr. Brown, Mr. Jefferys, P. W. Pechell, Esq. Lieut. Jefferys, E. Millar, Esq. Dr. Brown and Captain England.

The Fame we understand sails on Sunday.

We re-publish the following articles from the Courier.

"Private communications from the opposite Coast furnish us with the following political news

"There is a rumour of a War with the Scindeans, and, great preparations are making "at Bombay for an expedition; the Horse. "Artillery are coming from the Deccan, the 8th "M. Cavalry and four Native Corps, and "when joined by the 47th and 66th Regiments "will be a very snug force. In Kutch there are "the 17th Dragoons, 2 Corps of Bom. Native "Cavalry, and four Corps of Natives with a "large detail of Artillery, and European "Rocketeers. It is expected that Sir C. Colville "will take the field, the force to be assembled "will be about 14,000 men. Preparations are "also making for a Naval and Marine Equip- "ment to Mocha, for the purpose of levelling "the place to the ground, & blockading the "different Ports of the Imaum of Senna, who "is, it is said tributary to the King of Persia.

English Extracts.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, THURSDAY, APRIL 20—HOLLYOAK V. HOLLYOAK.

Mr. Jervis moved for a criminal information against the defendants, Henry and Francis Hollyoak, (the former an officer in the army,) for sending a letter to the plaintiff, challenging him to fight a duel. It appeared on the whole of the affidavits upon which this application was made, that the defendant Francis Hollyoak, had been in the employment of the plaintiff as an out-steward, and whilst

(Continued in the Supplement.)